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Department of Social Work

Ph.D Research Proposal

Proposed Synopsis

On

"Intergenerational Issues in Old Age: A Study in Vijayapura Taluk"

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RESEARCH PROPOSAL

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Introduction:

Old age is not a definite biological stage, as the chronological age denoted as "old age" varies culturally and historically (Old Age 2006). An invitation to old age is not received by all. Those who obtain it may be considered privileged and fortunate. "One who always serves and respects elderly is blessed with four things: long life, wisdom, fame and power" (Manusmriti). Solidarity between the generation's at all levels-in families, communities and nations, is the fundamental for the achievement of a society for all ages (United Nations, 2002). Aging can be seen as physiological and psychosocial point of view, ageing describes the process of growing old, the United Nations studies show that the percentage of the global population aged 60 years or over increased from 8.6 % in 1980 to 12 % in 2014 and is projected to rise further to 21 % in 2050 (Global Health Observatory).

Terms of old people, the elderly (worldwide usage), OAPs (British usage which stands for Old Age Pensioner), seniors or senior citizens (American usage), older adults (in the social sciences), and the elders (in many cultures—including the cultures of aboriginal people).

Age classification of the elderly persons, the following is a starting point for considering the span of old age: Between 60 to 75 years, they are called young old, between 75 to 85 years, they are called old old, and Those who are crossed 85 years, they are called very old and they are considered the frail older population.

Intergenerational relations have typically centered on sharing knowledge, cultural norms, and traditions as well as reciprocal care, support and exchange of resources. Today, demographic transitions, changes in family structures and living arrangements along with migration trends are increasingly influencing relationships cross. Multigenerational families with intergenerational support and reliance are rapidly declining, especially in urban areas. Families are becoming smaller, and young people are postponing marriage, having fewer children and getting divorced. In rural settings, intergenerational patterns of socialization are often disrupted as youth migrate to cities, missing opportunities to benefit from the

knowledge and guidance of older family members. Such trends pose new demands on family members and test the traditional grandparent-parent-youth relationships.

Definitions of old Age Persons:

- According to WHO, most developed countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years and above as a definition of 'elderly' or older persons.
- According to UN: 60+ years will be referred as the older population or elderly.
- According to Hareven (1976): Later adulthood is the last major segment of the life span. Sixty-five has usually been cited as the dividing line between middle age and old age.
- According to Hall (1980): Gerontologists have attempted to deal with these age-related differences among the elderly by dividing later adulthood into two groups: the young-old, from age 65 to 74 years, and the old-old, from 75 years and above.

1. Title of the Research topic:

"Intergenerational Issues in Old Age: A Study in Vijayapura Taluk"

2. Statement of the Problem/ Problem Formulation:

The purpose of this study is to investigate what are the intergenerational issues in old age, what is the condition of the elderly population, what are the basic or specific needs wants to older people. The researcher will try to summarize the available literature on what are the intergenerational issues in old age, intergenerational relations in their family, and try to search answers to few research questions about how intergenerational relations in families have changed recently.

3. Significance of the study:

India is home to a rapidly growing population of elderly persons. It is among the fastest-growing ones in the world Aging has become a one of the social issue, the especially generational transition brings about a mighty change in human life, because of the changing patterns of family interdependence, family unit structures, demographic, social as well as economic trends, and those characters get affected on Inter-generational relationships. The elderly are the main resource of transmission for cultural values to the oncoming generation. For this reason, there is a need to research on **intergenerational issues in old age**.

4. Objectives of the study:

1. To study the personal background of the respondents.
2. To examine Intergenerational Issues in the family of elderly persons.
3. To analyze family dynamics in the family of elderly persons.
4. To compare family and domicile with Intergenerational Issues.
5. To suggest the measures to strengthen Intergenerational bondings.

5. Research Questions of the study:

Based on the previous review of literature some research questions are formulated here,

- How the elderly are relating themselves with their offspring?
- What are the attitudes of the elderly in their family?
- What are the characteristics of Intergenerational Issues in old age?
- What kind of intergenerational issues affect on the elderly persons in their family?
- What kind of relationship elderly have with their Children, Grand children, family members, friends, and Neighbourhood?
- How modernization affects on intergenerational relations?
- What are the ways of strengthening intergenerational bondings?
- What kind of attitudes must be change in younger and older adults to build the good relationship?
- What kind of activities can encourage grandchildren's to think about the relationships between generations in their family and local community?

6. Review of Related Literature and identification of Research Gap:

So many studies have determine on life expectance and daily life style of elderly, problems of elderly, health status of the elderly, social- economic status of the elderly, programs for the elderly, adjustment level of the elderly excreta but only a few studies have focused on that, Intergenerational change and relationships in the family, multigenerational living arrangements and intergenerational care provision and financial transfers. Therefore the researcher considering the research gap has found to identify and study the intergenerational issues in old age presently it is more significant and necessity to study.

Related Review of Literature:

A. Melissa et al., (2010). Have conducted a study on **"Intergenerational Relationship Quality, Gender, and Grandparent Involvement."** This study explored the associations among children's perceptions of the quality of their relationships with their mothers and fathers during their adolescence and adulthood and their reports of the level of involvement of grandmothers and grandfathers with their children. In this study 558 adolescents and their parents have participated. The data were adopted from the family transitions Project (FTP). Interview schedule and questioner method were used in this study. 7-point Likert scale was adopted in this study, it was prepared by the Conger & Conger, and it has consistently demonstrated acceptable reliability and validity for analysis. The study explains that maternal grandmothers were the most involved with grandchildren, but there are different attitudes of grandmother and grandfather involvement with the children of their sons and daughters.

Batra Sushma and Bhaumik Kakoli (2007), in their entitled **Intergenerational Relationship: A Study of Three Generations.** To study the personal information and nature of living arrangements, present relation with the family and to strengthen the relationship of three generation. Quota sampling method were adopted, it is one of the type of Non-probability sampling method. Semi-structured interviews schedule were used. The sample size was 90. At present the majority of the Indian families converting into nuclear families. The grand parents do not have particular place for sleep and grandparents perceived they as economically independent. There is a necessity to build positive attitudes towards intergenerational relations; there is a need to publish guide books among the aging for coming generation to understand the issues of aged. There is a need to add a unit among the elderly in text books at all levels to bring positive changes and strengthen in intergenerational relationship.

Benoit Dostie and Pierre Thomas Léger (2005), the writer has conducted a study on "**The Living Arrangement Dynamics of Sick, Elderly Individuals".** This study was tries to examine the living-arrangement dynamics of elderly individuals in need of care in a dynamic setting. For this study the data was drawn from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics' Parental Health Supplement (1991), and simultaneous random-effects competing-risks model was used for analyze the impact of demographic characteristics, health, and wealth on the living-arrangement decisions of sick elderly individuals. The result was find that the sick

elderly individual's current living arrangement as well as the time spent in that living arrangement serve as important predictors of future living-arrangements. The researcher find that, age and duration dependence are important predictors of living-arrangement transition that being female, having fewer children, being married, having problems thinking, and having suffered a stroke all increase the transition intensity associated with moving from independent living to nursing home and also being female and being married each decrease the transition intensity associated with moving from cohabitation to nursing home. Finally in this study the results suggested that policies may be more effective at reducing institutionalization if, among those living independently, they are targeted at married females with fewer children while, among those who cohabit, they are targeted at single fathers.

Blieszner Rosemary (1986) has done a study on **"Trends in Family Gerontology Research".** The purpose of the study is article reviews and critiques current research on family relationships of the elderly persons. It summarizes findings about the interactions of older adults with their spouses, children, siblings, and grandchildren, and the connection between families and community services for the older persons. Finally, it presents implications for practitioners and researchers who focus their work on late life family issue. The result seems to be a proliferation of studies on basically the same topics year after year, with little apparent increase in the breadth and depth of knowledge in family gerontology. After the review this study has suggests, that family gerontology re- searchers should evaluate interaction patterns over time, examine particular relationships within the context of the participants' broader social networks, and consider reciprocal person-relationship influences.

Bostjan and Masa (2017), was done a study on **"The relationship of the elderly toward their home and living environment".** The main aim of the study is to understand the satisfaction level of the elderly among their home and living environment. The five-point Likert scale described is ordinal and it was treated as an interval scale. A statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS Software Windows 23.0., based on the calculations of various statistical correlation tests. In this study, independent samples t-test was used, and for more than two groups a variance analysis was applied. Specifically, the respondents reported that they were very satisfied with their immediate and wider living environment and those they were much attached to it. Especially in old age, housing becomes more important. Research shows that the elderly want to remain in their home environments as long as possible because they are closely attached to them.

Chin-chun Yi and Ju-ping Lin has studied on **"Types of Relations between Adult Children and Elderly Parents in Taiwan: Mechanisms Accounting for Various Relational Types".** This study was investigated on the following objectives one is what are types of intergenerational relations between adult children and parents? And another one is what are possible effects of intergenerational resources on and needs of intergenerational relations derived? The Multi-stage stratified sampling method was used, and interviewed. The total sample size was 2102; within this the final sample includes 1452 respondents. While, 696 respondents are have intergenerational relations and co-reside with parents, along with 756 respondents were live separately from parents. This study was tries to delineate the difference of intergenerational relations between co-residence and non-co-residence of adult children and their parents in Taiwan. the filial behavior between the two groups is shown to attain significant differences, in that non-co-resident children have a higher tendency to provide money to parents and a lower tendency to receive money from parents - an exchange pattern which fits with the cultural expectation. This study was observed some significant implications from the analysis, the derived relational types suggest that intergenerational solidarity or cohesion in Taiwan is not a unitary construct from additive elements and With regard to mechanisms involved in the construction of relational types, our results point out that in different types of intergenerational relations in Taiwan.

Cornell L. L. (1992). Studied on **"Intergenerational Relationships, Social Support, and Mortality."** This Article studies the relations between the elderly and their adult children within the maelstrom of recent socioeconomic change in rural China, the study selected two villages of Zhejiang province for data collection in 1987. This study has considered three types of intergenerational relationships to analyze the quality of social support mortality status. The first one is that between a woman and her generation, the next one is the relationship between a woman and the next junior generation, and the last one is the relationships between a woman and her grandchildren. More than 92% of women spent part of their old age as widows. The social support and mortality suggest that one of the principal factors influencing married couple is marital status and that the death of a spouse should increase an individual's risk of dying by almost two and a half times. The study reported that ignoring relationships other than that with a spouse may be a weakness of current models of the effect of social support on mortality. In this case, at least, the magnitudes of the effects of the absence of children and grandchildren are equivalent to that of widowhood.

Colette V. Browne May (1995) has studied on **"Empowerment in Social Work Practice with Older Women"** This article will expose and contrast varying definitions of empowerment from social work and feminist literature. The nation is largely composed of senior citizen population the article reveals that they are a population at risk. The author concluded that Increasing numbers of elder women in the U.S. population advise the value of initiating a latest discourse on the needs and abilities of elder women, their preferred styles of empowerment, and the implications for social work practice. For empowerment to be effective social work must move toward a concept and understanding of the term that combines certain elements of varying definitions.

Elisabeth, (2004), has done a study on "**Inter-generational family support provided by older people in Indonesia**." To assess the dependency status of older people in rural East Java and examined the role that they play in their families. The qualitative and quantitative method was adopted, for this study 212 villages' were selected, the data was gathered from the 206 respondents, this study adopted semi-structured, in-depth interview schedule, and the survey method, and also the study was conducted interviews with younger adults. More case studies were done by the researcher in this study. The study shows that the minority of older people are reliant on children or grandchildren for their daily survival. Most of the older people do not live in multi-generational households, According to this study intergenerational support is either downwards.

E. Rachel et al (2014) studied on **"Grandparent Co residence and Family Well-Being: Implications for Research and Policy".** This article reviews the literature on grandparent co residence and presents new research on children co residing with grandparents in modern families. This study looking specifically at three-generational and custodial grandparent families, this article highlighted main key points mainly grandparent co residence is quite common. In 2012, a total of 10 percent of U.S. children lived with a grandparent, representing approximately 7.1 million children. The prevalence of grandparent co residence increased during the Great Recession, this is suggesting that such living arrangements act as a key buffer for extended family when times are hard. The results of the study was there is a need for high-quality descriptive work on grandparent co residence, drawing on the latest census and other datasets to document prevalence and a need exists for longitudinal studies of grandparent co residence. Evidence suggests that two parent three-generational arrangements differ from those of single-parent three-generational arrangements in terms of selection into such an arrangement, the behaviors of parents and grandparents in

such arrangements, and implications for family members. As such, future research should take care to examine these two different types of three-generational families separately.

Gangopadhyay Jagriti et al., (2018). Studied on "**Understanding the everyday processes of aging in urban Delhi."** To study the various socio-psychological factors that shaped the everyday processes of aging among older adults in the city of Delhi. The qualitative method was adopted, for these study respondents are identified through non-probability sampling techniques, such as snowball and purposive sampling. In this study who are obtained 60 years and above among which 30 respondents have participated. Semi-structured interview instrument used for data collection and this instrument included both open and close-ended questions, those questions developed by using the deductive method, the major findings of this study were older adults are expected respect, and who are economically independent they do not expect care and another thing from their adult children but the majority of the older adults were participating with their adult offspring to discourse the major things related family matters.

Gore M. S (1997), has did a study on **"Studying Problems of Aging"** The point of view of this paper will be primarily sociological and social work oriented though. Generally, in the early stages most studies of aging focused on physical aging as the self-determining variable and sought to study the social and psychological correlates of the aging process, in this paper the researcher has mentioned that, commonly identified individual contextual factors which should make a difference to the elderly. Marital status, Economic condition, Occupational status, Education, Family structure, Location difference, Social background ect. According to author, the most of the studies are done on the elderly in the urban context.

A study authored by Jenny de Jong Gierveld et al., (August 2012) studied on **"Living arrangements, intergenerational support types and older adult loneliness in Eastern and Western Europe".** The researcher was collected data from France Germany Russia Bulgaria and Georgia. A program of research funded through the seventh framework program of the European Commission. The aim of the study was to contribute to the knowledge on associations between living arrangements and loneliness intergenerational support. The data was adopted from Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS Data Archive, United Nations 2005). For this study the data were collected from older adults who are crossed aged 60 years and over and Sample sizes per country for this age group are 2266 or above. In this study Latent Class Analyses (LCA) was applied to develop intergenerational support types and a

linear regression analysis was used to examine differences in loneliness by region, living arrangements and intergenerational support type. For this study the researcher has used paper and pencil questionnaires and computer-assisted methods for collecting data. The result of the study is older adults in France and Georgia has the highest mean number of living children. In Western Europe, a larger proportion lives alone or as a member of a couple, and a smaller proportion lives with adult children. The researcher has given another direction for future research concerns the role of public social security.

Raab Marcel and Eva Fasang Anette (2014), focused on **Beyond Transmission: Intergenerational Patterns of Family Formation among Middle-Class American Families**. To study about parental effects on family behaviour focuses on intergenerational regularities in family formation beyond direct transmission. The study has three types of patterns: a strong transmission, a moderated transmission, and an intergenerational contrast. 226 families were involved randomly in this study, sequence analysis (Abbott 1995) and multichannel sequence analysis (MSA) techniques were innovatively adopted in this study, the majority (66.4 %) of the children have single -parent in this study. The study found that, intergenerational patterns of family formation are generated at the intersection of macro-structural change and family internal psychological dynamics.

This study was conducted by Thomas Boll and Dieter Ferring (2013), studied on **"Family care giving for older people from a life-span developmental point of view".** Mainly this article is addresses family care as an important phenomenon in inter- and intergenerational relations, Family members are then among the most important providers of care, in particular spouses and adult children. And the discussion has focused strongly on family carers as individuals and on their immediate environment. This has only rarely been done in prior research. While the study applied the Meta theoretical assumptions of life-span developmental psychology proposed by Baltes (1987) to the field of family care giving for older adults. Essentially this study was elaborated to five related issues: elements of the care giving situation, goals of family carers, caregivers' appraisals and emotions, action possibilities, and goal adjustments of family carers. Ageing population is increasing continuously, due to this reason there is a need for informal and formal care will rise in the near future. In this study emphasis has been placed on a psychological analysis of the caring situation that is dedicated to life-span developmental psychology in general and to an action- and emotion-theoretical analysis of the personal adaptation in particular. Finally this study

finds that, there is a necessary in order to build up effective services and support for the carer, as well as for the care recipient, that will help to deal with the complex situation.

Verma Prashant and Singh K. K. (2016), Studied **on An Assessment of Intergenerational Relationship between Youth and Parental Generation.** To determine the potential of the intergenerational relationship between youth and their parental generations. The data were collected from the student by using interview method; a study was conducted pilot survey for determining the sample size and to assess the validity and reliability of the instrument, the total population was 30,000 within this population 500 respondents were participated in this study. This study adopted Rough Set Theory (RST) and Fuzzy Rough set theory (FRST) for data classification. Discriminant analysis technique was adopted for analyzed the primary data. The elderly play useful roles in the family and society. Majority of the female respondents and who are staying with their parents those have a greater communication, sharing, and a better intergenerational relationship with their parents. At present, more than 80% of the elderly live with their children in Indian villages, only 15% of the elderly live with their children at United States. 59% male students and 41% female students were participated in this study; among this only 43% of students live with their parents. Only 40% students have grandparents at their households, Education factor is strength of the intergenerational relationship, because educated parents can understand the values and thoughts of the younger generation. Finally this study suggested that, involving grandparents a part of the family the stronger relationship can build between offspring generations.

7. Scope of the Study:

1. The research area undertaken for the present study is Vijayapura taluk of Karnataka state.
2. The researcher will be investigating intergenerational issues in old age only.
3. The data will be collecting from the old adults elderly crossed 60 years and above.

8. Research Methodology:

1. Research method:

The researcher will be planning to attempt deeply study on the generational gap, intergenerational relationship, intergenerational issues, and also major

intergenerational problems of the elderly with new generation in Vijayapura taluk. Therefore, the researcher will be adopting descriptive research method for this study.

2. Researcher Design:

Universe: The researcher has will be collect the demographical data from related senior citizens office, and Pension offices etc. after collecting the appropriate universe data the sample size will be adopt.

Sampling: The researcher will be taking 10% of the respondents from the whole population. The study will be adopting systematic random sampling design.

3. Source of data collection:

- **Primary Data**

- The primary data will be collecting by the Researcher, and directly from the respondents, through using interview schedule, and group discussion, additional information will be collecting from the family members.

- **Participants:**

  The study will be involving older adult respondents for contravening the research study. The population will be taking from Vijayapura taluk, as well as the sample size will be electing from the different villages of Vijayapura taluk.

- **Secondary Data:**

  The researcher will be starting to search and collect topic related literatures for review. In future the secondary data will be collecting from various resources like national and International Journals**,** reputed books, published articles, and some government reports, for the present study.

4. Data analysis and statistical technique:

The researcher will be using SPPS software version 16, for Statistical analysis and the study will be adopting the Students t-test also, it will be useful for compare the demographic details of the subject.

5. Pilot study: The researcher will be selecting minimum thirty sample size for the pilot study. After the pilot study the researcher can be able to make a few corrections in interview schedule before going to data collection.

6. Provisional Scheme of Chapters:

This study will be preparing into five chapters. Those tentative chapters are will be explain the following particular subjects. The chapters will be present of the research study.

Chapter I - Introduction

The first chapter will be giving a brief introduction to old age. This chapter will be including some definitions to an understanding of the elderly, intergenerational relationship, intergenerational issues in old age, and family bondings, etc. the section will describe the importance of the study and it will provide understandable information regarding the whole study.

Chapter II - Review of Literature

The second chapter will be contained with books, journals, articles, and websites. The review of the related literature study referring to more understanding of the theme of the research topic. It will provide a clear plan for the research study.

Chapter III - Research Methodology

This chapter will discourse about the methodology. This part will be explaining about research design. It will be including the geographical area, a broader area, the total sampling, sampling size, and tools and techniques of data collection.

Chapter IV - Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

After collecting the data, the data will be tabulating by using the SPSS software. The statistical interpretation will provide research study results with reason to understand the need of the study.

Chapter V - Major Findings, Recommendation, and Conclusion Suggestions

After the tabulating, coding and decoding of the data finally, the results will become out. This chapter will be dealing with the finding, suggestions, and conclusions.

9. Limitations of the study:

There is a requirement to research the Intergenerational Issues in the old age; the study has some criteria's:

- The present study will be conducting in only Vijayapura taluk.
- The researcher not will be covering the whole population of the elderly in Vijayapura taluk,
- The study will be involving both male and female older persons.
- The study will be covering the elderly in rural and urban areas.
- The study will be covering only the witch family having two or more generational persons.

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